

PLAN OF NAVAL CAMPAIGN.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLEET TO BE FORMED INTO TWO DIVISIONS.

The First, Under the Admiral, Will Consist of the Six Armored Cruisers, and the Second, Under Commodore Watson, Will Include the Cruisers, Gunboats and Torpedo Boats Now in Cuban Waters.—The second division will maintain the blockade at St. Domingo, necessary to keep the Armored Cruiser North of West to meet the Spanish Squadron.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—In order to make more effective the naval campaign, the fleet under Admiral Sampson for execution, the fleet under his command will be formed into two divisions. The commander of the first division and the fleet will be Admiral Sampson, and the second division will be in charge of Commodore John C. Watson. This important arrangement was made necessary for strategic reasons. For some time past, as told in *The Sun*, the intention of the naval administration has been to withdraw from the blockade force the six armored cruisers, New York, Iowa, Indiana, Puritan, Terror, and Amphitrite, or some of them, for station at a central point on the Atlantic coast. It is now the intention of the Spanish fleet which left St. Vincent yesterday contemplated an assault on coast cities, or if there was absolute uncertainty as to the intention of the enemy. From this station the six armored cruisers could move north or south as circumstances warranted, and be in a position to blockade the forces or to prevent the Spanish ships from bombarding forts on the New England or middle Atlantic coast. This withdrawal would leave the enforcement of the blockade to the numerous cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo boats now under Admiral Sampson, and they would all be in command of Commodore Watson.

The initiation of this plan, held in abeyance while the Spanish fleet remained at St. Vincent, was forced into execution yesterday by the receipt of the news that the enemy's powerful naval force had sailed west from the Portuguese port, and the first of the Spanish fleet, the Commander of the second division, Orders directing him to proceed immediately to the flagship New York, now off the northern coast of Cuba, and report to Admiral Sampson, were sent to Commodore Watson last night. It will take him several days to reach Key West, whence he will proceed in a despatch boat to the flagship. The duty to be entrusted to Commodore Watson has already been mapped out by the Navy Department and will be fully explained to him when he reports to his superior officer.

The aggregation of vessels under the command of Admiral Sampson is officially known as the North Atlantic Squadron. There is a distinct difference between a squadron and a fleet, but both terms have been applied indiscriminately to the ships engaged in carrying out the provisions of the blockade. The distinction is a technical one, and will be applied, however, when Commodore Watson is assigned to command the second division. Strictly applied, the term fleet means thirteen vessels, consisting of one battleship, the Commander-in-Chief and two divisions of ships each under a flag officer. Any aggregation of fewer vessels is called a squadron. Admiral Sampson will therefore have command of a fleet and the first squadron, and Commodore Watson will command the second squadron.

Under the division contemplated by the Navy Department the first squadron is to consist of the armored cruisers and some other vessels, and the second squadron of protected and other armed ships. The six armored cruisers mentioned will be augmented soon by the monitor Miantonomah, now on her way to Key West. The unarmored vessels, the cruisers Detroit, Marblehead, Cincinnati, and the gunboats; the gunboats Wilmington, Machias, Newport, Centurion, Helena, Nashville, and Indianapolis; the revenue cutter Melona; the torpedo-boat destroyers Mayflower, five torpedo boats and several despatch boats, including the Dolphin, supply the second division. It is probable some of the torpedo boats will accompany the armored cruisers. No information as to the vessel that will be used by Commodore Watson as a flagship can be obtained at the Navy Department, but the understanding is that the Cincinnati, the largest of the vessels with the blockade force, will be designated for that purpose.

Whether Admiral Sampson will take his armored cruisers away from blockading work, leaving Commodore Watson in supreme command in Cuban waters, will depend on the character of the information about the progress of the Spanish fleet. By the time Commodore Watson reports to the commander-in-chief of the United States naval force, something may be heard about the enemy's movements, and it will be determined whether the first, or armored division, should remain in the West Indies or go elsewhere. The absence of news may cause the first division to move to the central point selected on the American coast, there to await developments. But whether or not the fleet is separated, it will be formed into two divisions, and the second will be commanded by Commodore Watson. If the two formations remain together both will be subject to the orders of Admiral Sampson. He will have authority to send the second division around to Cienfuegos to maintain the blockade at that port or bombard it, or to station it off Matanzas while the first division is engaged in an attack on the coast of Havana.

The officers of the naval service are keeping very quiet about the plans they have formed for outmaneuvering the enemy on the sea, but the indications are that unless the Spanish fleet has in view the capture of the Oregon and the Marietta, the New York will be the junction between the squadron under Admiral Sampson, composed of the armored cruiser New York (flagship), the battleships Iowa and Indiana, and the monitors Puritan, Terror, Amphitrite, and Miantonomah, and the flying squadron under Commodore Schley, composed of the armored cruiser Brooklyn (flagship) and the battleships Massachusetts and Texas. After Admiral Sampson's withdrawal Commodore Watson would have full control of the United States naval force engaged in blockading Cuban ports, while Admiral Sampson would command the flying squadron, the latter formed of flying squadrons, the latter forming the second division under Commodore Schley. Admiral Sampson has the actual rank of a Captain only, and in years and regular grade is the junior of Commodore Schley and Watson. Under his designation of Acting Rear Admiral, however, he is the superior of both these officers. Admiral Sampson is very near on the naval list, the former being the senior Captain and the others juniors in their grade. They are all remarkably fine officers and have the entire confidence of the Government.

Nobody can tell how soon the armored-division will be detached from blockading work and sent to a better strategic position in anticipation of the coming of the Spanish squadron. It may be that this separation will not be necessary. Nothing yet has been received by the Navy Department to indicate the purpose of the enemy's naval force, and future movements will depend upon such information. Meanwhile the Columbia, the Minnesota, the St. Paul, the St. Louis, and the Harvard will be making scouting expeditions far out to sea in the hope of catching the enemy's fleet. Any capture of any vessel of the Spanish squadron, if they discover that the Spanish ships are bound for the South Amer-

THE ATTITUDE OF EUROPE.

PORTUGAL SUPPORT OF SPAIN IS NO LONGER UNANIMOUS.

Some Change of Sentiment in Her Favor on the Continent.—Most of the British see the danger of our Cause and Approve Our Policy.—A Minority, Including a Part of the Financial and Commercial World, Champion the Side of Spain.—Compensation Treatment of the American People and Institutions by the New York Correspondent of the London Times Shows Even the British Press to Protest.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 30.—The Spanish-American war still dominates the public attention of Europe, about the audience which expected a speedy end to the conflict. The play is not yet over. The press, which wishes mankind to demand its war, is at pains to explain to its readers that in other words of the century the time intervening between the declaration of hostilities and serious operations has varied from a fortnight to more than three months.

Meanwhile, questions relating to the situation continue to be debated with hopeless details. Many columns of the daily English newspapers are devoted to the presentation of the conflicting views of volunteer writers, with the result that the line of demarcation is more sharply drawn between the Spanish and American sympathizers, nobody's opinions are changed. The point has been reached where nothing but events will affect the English and European public attitude toward the belligerents.

It is still true that there is an insistent and unimpaired minority of Englishmen who champion the Spanish cause. They include a section of the commercial and financial world whose interests are affected directly or indirectly, and who seek justification for their conduct from such sources as the New York despatches to the Times. The consistent treatment of the American people and American institutions in the New York correspondence of this paper in the past month has not only aroused the deepest resentment and indignation of every American in London, but has also called out a widespread protest. Great Britain and press alike. Many Americans have been hesitated to declare that the most active of America's Spanish enemies are entitled to greater respect than the author of these invidious attacks and insinuations, which, obviously, are intended to destroy the new sympathy and better understanding between Great Britain and the United States, which have been one of the most interesting outgrowths of the events of the past few months. But the Times itself has repudiated the attitude of its correspondent. It wavered in its support of the American position for a day or two when the New York despatches proclaimed the abdication of President McKinley and lamented that the public toleration of Congress was almost more disheartening than Congress itself. But it is now clear that the Times was quite as ready to support the American position, the ties between England and America were so close that they may rely upon mutual support in any great emergency without the necessity of any treaty.

There is evidence that in the last day or two the American correspondent of the Times has been reluctantly obeying instructions from the Ministry and despatching from the home office. He even goes so far today as to administer a hypocritical reproach to those London correspondents of New York journals who affirm that a section of British sentiment is anti-American.

It is perhaps irrelevant to quote the personal utterances of the manager of the Times on this point, but none has failed to note the significance of the elegant words of this gentleman. Mr. Mackenzie, Editor of the Times, said in a despatch to the New York Times on Thursday: "He believed that the Cape de Verde fleet will be sent to the Cape de Verde Islands, and that all the available Spanish naval force will concentrate there. Such would almost certainly be the plan if the Government had no public opinion to consider, but at present the Ministry is in a difficult position, and it is not yet clear whether the Ministry will undertake more aggressive action. It will be impossible to deceive the people long in case of a disaster at the Philippines, and some antidote must be promptly provided."

MINNEAPOLIS DID NOT FIRE.

The Cruiser Did Not See or Hear of Any Spanish Gunboats, New England.

ROCKLAND, Me., April 30.—The cruiser Minneapolis arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning from Eastport for despatches and newspapers. Officers and crew were anxious to get news, having heard nothing for several days. The harbor speedily filled with tug and boats filled with sightseers, a few of whom were seen to be shouting and waving flags. A heavy firing being heard off the eastern Maine coast on Thursday the officers laughed, saying they knew nothing of it, and had seen no hostile craft.

The Minneapolis called at 10 o'clock for Portland. The Columbus is expected here.

ROCKLAND, Me., April 30.—The cruiser Minneapolis is in Portland harbor to-night. She arrived late this afternoon, having come direct from Rockland, making the run at an average speed of 19 knots. She waited a while outside for a pilot to bring her in through the pathway reserved among the rocks, and at 6 o'clock she anchored in the harbor. The officers and crew were anxious to get news, having heard nothing for several days. The harbor speedily filled with tug and boats filled with sightseers, a few of whom were seen to be shouting and waving flags. A heavy firing being heard off the eastern Maine coast on Thursday the officers laughed, saying they knew nothing of it, and had seen no hostile craft.

There is general dissatisfaction aboard the cruiser because she is not nearer the scene of action. To the newspaper men, however, her presence here has been a great relief. Some of her officers expressed the sentiment that a ship of her worth and speed ought to be with the flying squadron instead of being utilized in cruising along the Maine coast.

Commander Perry of the Lighthouse Board, who had a long conversation this afternoon with Captain Jewell of the Minneapolis, issued a general order to-night to the effect that all further notice of the three inner lights of Portland harbor will be extinguished every night, between 8 P. M. and 4 A. M.

CLOSING KEY WEST HARBOR.

Vessels Will Not Be Permitted to Enter or Leave at Night.

KEY WEST, April 30.—The preparations for closing the harbor of Key West at night are now nearly complete. An order to this effect will probably be promulgated to-morrow or the day after. As soon as it goes into effect it will be impossible for vessels to leave or enter the harbor between the hours of 8 P. M. and 4 A. M. The reason for this is, of course, the dangerous condition of the harbor owing to the mines which have been laid. All this work has been completed.

The big searchlight on Fort Taylor is ready for use. It was tried last night and worked satisfactorily.

Under the new rules no vessel will be allowed to anchor within two miles of Fort Taylor, under penalty of being fired upon by the guns in the fort. The fear has been expressed that this would interfere materially with the work of the newspaper despatch boats. If it were enforced as to them, it would interfere with the work of the newspaper despatch boats. How, however, it is probable that arrangements can be made whereby the newspaper boats will be allowed to enter. The Government boats will of course enter by means of signals, and the newspaper boats will be provided with signals which would also be provided in safety.

A new searchlight is being built at Fort Sumner, Key West. The work will be on the east shore of the island and will afford greater protection to the two big guns mounted at that point.

SPAIN'S DESPERATE FIGHT.

She Will Defeat in the United States on Her Own Terms.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 30.—There is no doubt in the mind of any financial authority that Spain will default in the payment of the debt interest on her foreign bonds. The result of the understanding on Spanish bonds of the London, and other houses in the past few weeks has been that these securities are now chiefly held by the Spaniards themselves, whose judgment, obscured by patriotism, has led them to believe that these securities are good investments as a third of their nominal value. A default in the interest will be a severe domestic blow to the Spaniards, who will thus receive their first severe lesson of war's harshness.

All telegraphic information from Madrid is now valuable. The Government has adopted an elaborate policy of humbugging the whole nation in order to prevent a popular revolt, and every means is availed of to delude the public. The only news entitled to any credence is what comes by mail, and this already begins to indicate that the Spaniards suspect that they are being fooled.

It does not require a high order of intelligence to perceive that the decline in the value of the currency to half its nominal worth and the collapse in the price of bonds are inconsistent with the Government's stories of the capture of the Paris and Sheenahand and other rich prizes, the capture of the American fleet, however it has approached the Spanish coast, and the sailing of Spanish warships from the Philippine Islands to drive off an insignificant American fleet.

The first public disappointment has been over the fact that not a single expedition of official Spanish troops has been received even from any of the Spanish American republics.

It is the firm belief of the most intelligent Spaniards that Europe will not allow Spain to suffer an overwhelming disaster at the hands of the United States, and that the powers will impose peace soon as there has been no serious engagement on land or sea, with the loss of Cuba as the maximum penalty upon Spain.

It is expected that the fall of Manila will be the basis of interference, and as this is imminent, there are others in Europe besides the Spaniards who think that the war will end immediately.

There is not a word of confirmation forthcoming from Paris, Berlin or Vienna of the report from Washington of an intended European protest against an American occupation of the Philippines or the termination of Spanish sovereignty there. It was regarded as a foregone conclusion that the powers would not allow the United States to occupy the Philippines, and the war that one of the first American moves would be the capture of the Philippines, and this is the news that is now universally awaited.

The European impression, on the whole, is that Spain will not make a formidable resistance on land or sea. Confidence in the Spanish Navy is diminishing, owing to the capture of the Manila and the capture of the eastern Maine coast, and the weakness and inefficiency in a variety of respects.

It is recognized, however, by every one acquainted with the critical domestic situation in the Peninsula that a capture without a genuine fight would mean a speedy downfall of the Government. The capture of the Philippines would be a disaster to the Government, and the capture of the Philippines would be a disaster to the Government, and the capture of the Philippines would be a disaster to the Government.

Several naval authorities in England or on the Continent believe it to be the intention of the Spanish Government to make a last stand at the Cape de Verde Islands, and that all the available Spanish naval force will concentrate there. Such would almost certainly be the plan if the Government had no public opinion to consider, but at present the Ministry is in a difficult position, and it is not yet clear whether the Ministry will undertake more aggressive action. It will be impossible to deceive the people long in case of a disaster at the Philippines, and some antidote must be promptly provided.

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ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FLEET.

THE PROPER AT MANILA EXPECTED IN EVERY HOUR.

Manila Will Be Defended to the Last, Says the Governor-General of the Philippines.—The City Is Quiet and Orderly, but There Has Been a Great Exodus of Chinese.—The Spanish Fleet Is Expected to Arrive in the Next Few Days.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

HONG KONG, April 30.—There has been a great exodus of Chinese and treasure from Manila. The Spanish fleet is expected to arrive in the next few days.

The Spanish fleet left the harbor on April 21 for Subig Bay, a short distance north of Manila. Freight under the British flag has to pay a high premium to Manila.

The German naval despatch boat Falke is expected here Wednesday.

The Manila telegraph line has been blocked, after the explosion of a bomb under the direct wire.

The Captain-General of the Philippine Islands declares that he will defend Manila against whatever odds may come.

The patients in the hospitals at Manila and the families of residents have been removed to buildings in the suburbs.

The city is quiet and orderly. The arrival of the American fleet is expected hourly. Meanwhile nothing of interest occurs.

SHANGHAI, April 30.—The Manila correspondent of the *Guardian* describes the woful mismanagement of the defence at the Philippine capital, which, he says, are useless, except the mines in the harbor and some obsolete artillery.

The troops are short of food and ammunition, and the general distress in the city has been increased by the Spaniards flocking in from the provinces.

Already the natives are looting and killing wherever opportunity offers, sparing neither women nor children. They find special pleasure in wreaking vengeance on the priests, to whom is attributed much of the misrule of the islands. A dozen priests have been killed during the last week.

The natives are gathering on the coast at Bulacan expecting the arrival of the insurgent leaders Aguinaldo and Alejandro with supplies of arms furnished by the Americans.

Famine prices prevail in Manila, and the city, according to this correspondent, is on the verge of riot. The people are burying their valuables, as it is expected that the rebels will sack the city when the Americans appear, and that no distinction will be made between Spaniards and other foreigners.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Interest in official circles over the expected engagement between the United States squadron under Commodore George Dewey and the Spanish fleet in the Philippines is intense. It is shared by every officer of the Government from President McKinley down.

Many anxious inquiries were made of the Navy Department to-day by persons who had relatives and friends with Commodore Dewey. They had heard a wild rumor, traceable to no authentic source, that an engagement between the American and Spanish naval forces had occurred, resulting in the annihilation of the latter and the loss of two American vessels and 500 American officers and men. The Navy Department expects to hear many rumors before the real truth is received.

The fact that the enemy holds the telegraph cable station at Manila has prepared the department for reports that Commodore Dewey was defeated. Not the slightest fear of such a result is felt, however, as the American ships are not only superior in construction, protection and armament, but are manned by crews far more efficient than those on the Spanish vessels. Secretary Long said to-day that he would make public Commodore Dewey's official report of the engagement.

The statement sent out from Madrid that Germany would protest against the bombardment of Manila by the United States squadron looks confirmation here. No such protest is anticipated or expected.

The State Department has made it plain to the nations having interests in the far East that there is no intention to acquire the Philippines. As for the bombardment, it will be conducted should it occur with due regard to the interests of foreigners. There is a strong probability that Manila will be blockaded instead of bombarded. If the Spanish naval force meets Commodore Dewey it will probably be defeated in short order.

A blockade of Manila would be conducted in conjunction with the insurgent land forces. Commodore Dewey needs a base of supplies, now that he cannot return to Hong Kong on account of the British neutrality proclamation, and if he institutes a blockade it will be conducted only long enough to give the Spaniards a chance to capitulate. He would necessarily be compelled to begin a bombardment of the Philippine capital when his supplies became low in order to establish his base there.

DEWEY'S FLEET WAS READY.

The Steamer Gaelic Arrives from Hong Kong—Dewey's Fleet Probably Ready.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The Occidental and Oriental steamer Gaelic arrived to-day from Orient and brings news that the cruiser Baltimore put into Yokohama for coal April 11, the day before the steamer Gaelic sailed. The Baltimore had an uneventful passage and intended making for Hong Kong as soon as she had coal. Admiral Dewey, in Hong Kong, had his five squadron in shape ready to sail at the first word. He had received repeated advice by the Gaelic. He had received repeated advice by the Gaelic. He had received repeated advice by the Gaelic.

Down there with his squadron the islands would be besieged. The insurgents were looking forward to war between the United States and Spain as their opportunity, and would give such assistance to the fighting forces as they believed would render the wresting of the islands from Spain quick and easy.

Admiral Dewey is reported as being considerably impressed with these representations. The night before the Gaelic left Hong Kong Admiral Dewey gave an exhibition of electric light signalling. The Admiral is particularly interested in this branch of naval tactics, as he was at the head of the naval commission which authorized and formulated the method and code. The passengers on the Gaelic describe the exhibition they saw as interesting. The signals were answered almost instantaneously from the other ships anchored at various distances and in various directions. The Baltimore was ordered from Honolulu in great haste, the steamed the entire distance in 19 knots an hour.

A Singapore letter of March 14 to the Chinese *Mut* gives interesting news of the situation in the Philippines, which show that many persons at Manila are counting on the arrival of the American fleet. The correspondence says that

SPANISH CAVALRY KILLED.

A SHOT FROM THE NEW YORK FIRED AMONG THEM.

It Was While the Flagship Was Engaged Along the Coast, West of Havana, on Friday—Off Port Cienfuegos Some Cavalry Were Killed and Scattered by Well Aimed Shots.—Then They Scattered Themselves and Another Shot Killed Among Them, Killing or Wounding Several Men.—Then the New York Fired Again, After Inspecting the Coast for Forty Miles West of Havana—She Was Off Her Anchorage Off the Capital Yesterday.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Key West, April 30.—Admiral Sampson spent Friday afternoon in running along the coast of Cuba west of Havana, covering nearly all of the northern coast of Pinar del Rio. The initial objective point of the trip was Mariel, a town of considerable size, twenty-eight miles west of the capital. When the blockade was established a week previous, the gunboat Castine was despatched to keep Mariel harbor clear of shipping. She found two Spanish gunboats, small and of light draught, in the bay, which is an inlet penetrating the land about five miles. Neither of the Spanish vessels carried arms sufficient to lead its commander to risk an encounter with the Castine, but they have since been bottled up in the harbor. Admiral Sampson thought the New York might be able to see one of them.

The flagship started off Havana at 1 P. M., and by 3 o'clock she was abreast of Mariel. There was a small round stone fort on the low cape on the east side of the bay and a wooden blockhouse on a hill to the west. Men were seen at the stone fort. The desire was expressed by some of the men on the New York to demolish the wooden fort, to show the power of the New York's guns, but the officers disapproved. No shots were fired. The New York remained off the harbor for some time, but the gunboats were not seen.

Then the New York proceeded slowly along the coast to Cienfuegos, about twelve miles further west, arriving at 6 o'clock. On a low, wooded ridge to the east of Cienfuegos harbor, the lookout discovered puffs of smoke and distinguished a company of 100 cavalry concealed in the undergrowth peeping away at the ship. Capt. Chadwick asked permission to throw shells into the wood to teach the cavalry that it was not safe to fire at the ship. Admiral Sampson gave permission and the New York's port 6-pound guns fired twelve shots into the undergrowth. The cavalry firing ceased with the first shot, and lively scrambling was observed among the soldiers, who mounted and galloped off to the east. A small gunboat in the harbor dragged her anchor in her haste to get away.

Then the New York put around to return to Havana. Just as she was getting under way the cavalry was seen in a bunch on a side hill, two miles away, closely outlined against the white walls of some ruined sugar plantation buildings. The ship stopped and an 8-inch rifle was trained on the spot. One shot was fired. The frightened cavalry were scattered in a bunch when Capt. Chadwick sighted the rifle. The shot struck among the huddle of men, who scattered in every direction. Several of them were killed or wounded. Capt. Chadwick then sighted the gun again for another shot at the same place, but the cavalrymen were all gone.

Then the New York steamed back to her anchorage off Havana, where she was lying this morning.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S VIEW.

Spain's Failure to Take Naval Action Shows Imbecility or Weakness.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 30.—Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., said in an interview to-day that every day's delay in action by the Spanish fleet is an admission either of imbecility or weakness.

He added that if the Americans take the Philippine Islands an arrangement may be made for handing them over to the Japanese. He thought that the fears of a bombardment of the coast towns of the United States were utterly groundless.

Speaking about the suggested Anglo-American alliance, Sir Charles said that neither Greek Britain nor the United States was in habit of making alliances.

He concluded by saying that the alarmists in the United States ought to sit tight and leave affairs in the hands of the experts.

SPAIN TURNS TO GERMANY.

She Really Has Hoped That She Will Be Able to Buy War Supplies There.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

MADRID, April 30.—Mexico's first subscription toward the building of a warship for Spain is 1,500,000 pesetas.

It is understood here that the fact that Germany has not issued a neutrality proclamation will permit her to supply Spain with war materials.

It is reported that Spain has purchased two foreign warships, but no details of the transaction are given.

DEWEY'S FLEET WAS READY.

Several Men Detached From General's Army Will Pilot Our Forces.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 30.—Four or five Cuban men who have been detached from General's army as guides are here and will go with the army to give any information they can. They know Cuba like a book and will render valuable assistance.

Woodford to Be Commissioned a Major-General.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—President McKinley has decided to appoint Minister Woodford to the post of major-general. In 1865 Gen. Woodford resigned his commission in the army. He had been promoted Brigadier-General. President McKinley is very much gratified over Minister Woodford's career as the American Minister at the Spanish court, and he desires to give every possible credit of praise to him.

Gen. Woodford, on his arrival in New York, will proceed as quickly as possible to Washington to confer with President McKinley.

MONITOR LEAVES SAILE FOR HONOLULU.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—The monitor Lehigh with 100 members of the Second Battalion of Massachusetts naval reserve, sailed from League Island for Boston to-day in tow of a tug. Six New Jersey reserves from Jersey City, Newark, and Trenton arrived at the navy yard to-day, and were assigned to the Monitor, which will probably leave on Monday for Portland, Me. The gunboat Vixen, which is taking on ammunition, will also probably sail on Monday.

THE DELPHIN SEEMS A FISHING Schooner.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 30.—The Delphin last night picked up the schooner Lallo, sailing with a load of fish. The Delphin was ordered to West. One of the Lallo's crew said the Captain wanted to be captured in order to escape being impressed in the Spanish army or navy.

NEW DENNIS' YACHT CHASED?

They Say the Yachtmen Were Hunted Into Port by a Spanish Frigate.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

TOULON, April 30.—La Petit Par says that the American steam yacht Naumuck, the property of James Gordon Bennett, while voyaging from Capri to Marseilles, was chased by a Spanish frigate and compelled to seek refuge at St. Tropez.

The Maritime Prefect says that the Spanish frigate signaled that the Naumuck